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J. H. LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
☞ Office with S. L. Russel, Esq., nearly opposite the Court House.
Oct. 16, '66.-6m.

S. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Penn'a.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Bedford, Penn'a.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. apr11:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with John Cessna, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Julianna street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, Bedford, Pa.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. au17:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
Bloody Run, Pa.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Bloody Run, Pa.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
Pitt Street, two doors west of the Bedford Hotel, Beefford, Pa.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

FRUIT CANS AND SEALING WAX, at
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
ANTI-DUST PARLOR STOVES, (Spear's Patent) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

Poetry.

☞ The following beautiful little poem was published in our paper of March 16, 1866. It was read and commended for its beauty at the time by an elderly christian lady whose spirit was then in view, and passed soon thereafter to the "better land." We republish it now by request of her friends.—Eds.

SOONER OR LATER.

BY HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.

Sooner or later the storm shall beat
Over my slumber from head to feet;
Sooner or later the wind shall rave
In the long grass above my grave.

I shall not heed them where I lie,
Nothing their sound shall signify,
Nothing the headstone's fret of rain,
Nothing to me the dark day's pain.

Sooner or later the sun shall shine
With tender warmth on that mound of mine
Sooner or later, in summer air,
Clover and violet blossom there.

I shall not feel in that deep laid rest
The sheeted ligh fall ull over my breast;
Nor ever note in those hidden hours
The wind-blown breath of the tossing flowers.

Sooner or later the stainless snows
Shall add their hush to my sweet repose;
Sooner or later shall slant and shift
And heap my bed with drizzling drift.

Chill though that frozen pall shall seem,
Its touch no colder can make the dream
That rocks not the sweet and sacred dread
Shrouding the city of the dead.

Sooner or later the bee shall come
And fill the noon with his golden hum;
Sooner or later on half poised wing,
The blue-bird's warble about me ring.

Sing and chirrup and whistle with glee,
Nothing his music means to me;
None of these beautiful things shall know
How soundly their lover sleeps below.

Sooner or later, far out in the night,
The stars shall over me wing their flight;
Sooner or later my darling dews
Catch their white sparks in their silent ooze.

Never a ray shall part the gloom
That wraps me round in the kindly tomb;
Peace shall be perfect for lip and brow
Sooner or later—Oh! why not now?

JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Oh, deem not they are best alone
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep,
For God, who pities men, hath shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night,
And grief may hide an evening guest,
But joy shall come with every light.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny;
Though with a pierced and broken heart,
And spurned of men he goes to die.

For God hath marked each sorrowing day,
And numbered every secret tear,
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all his children suffer here.

Miscellaneous.

THE SEWARD-JOHNSON REACTION.

We make the following extracts from a very able article with the above title, by James Russell Lowell, in the current number of the *North American Review.*

HOW TO TREAT THE SOUTH.

It is alleged by reckless party orators that those who ask for guaranties before readmitting the seceded States, wish to treat them with harshness, if not with cruelty. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is triumphantly quoted, as if his foolish violence fairly represented the political opinions of the Union party. They might as well be made responsible for his notions of finance. We are quite willing to let Mr. Stevens be paired off with Mr. Vallandigham, and to believe that neither is a fair exponent of the average sentiment of his party. Calling names should be left to children with whom, as with too large a class of our political speakers, it seems to pass for argument. We believe it never does so with the people; certainly not with the intelligent, who make a majority among them, unless (as in the case of "Copperhead") there be one of those hardly to be defined realities behind the name which they are so quick to detect. We cannot say that we have any great sympathy for the particular form of mildness which discovers either a "martyr," or a "pure hearted patriot," or even a "lofty statesman" in Mr. Jefferson Davis, the latter qualification of him having been among the discoveries of the London *Times* when it thought his side was going to win; but we can say that nothing has surprised us more, or seemed to us a more striking evidence of the humanizing influence of democracy, than the entire absence of any temper that could be called revengeful in the people of the North toward their late enemies. If it be a part of that inconsistent mixture of purely personal motives and more than legitimate executive action which Mr. Johnson is pleased to call his "policy," if it be a part of that to treat the South with all the leniency that is short of folly and all the conciliation that is short of meanness, then we were advocates of it before Mr. Johnson. While he was yet only ruminating in his vindictive mind, sore with such rancor as none but a "plebeian," as he used to call himself, can feel against his social superiors, the only really agrarian proclamation ever put forth by any legitimate ruler, and which was countersigned by the now suddenly "conservative" Secretary of State, we were in favor of measures that should look to governing the South by such means as the South itself afforded or could be made to afford. It is true that as a part of the South, we reckoned the colored people bound to us by every tie of honor, justice and principle, but we never wished to wink out of sight the natural feelings of men suddenly deprived of what they conceived to be their property; of men, too, whom we respected for their courage and endurance even in a bad cause. But we believed then, as we believe now, and as events have justified us in believing, that there could be no graver error than to flatter our own feebleness and uncertainty by calling it magnanimity, a virtue which does not scorn the society of patience and prudence, but which cannot subsist apart from courage and fidelity to principle. A people so boyish and conceited as the Southerners have always shown themselves to be unwilling ever to deal with facts, but only with their own imagination of them, would be to interpret indecision as cowardice, if not as an unwilling tribute to that superiority of which men who really possess it are the last to boast. They have learned nothing from the war but to hate the men who subdued them and to misinterpret and misrepresent the causes of their subduing; and even now, when feeling has been steadily growing in the rest of the country for the last nine months, deeper and more intense than any during the war, because mixed with an angry sense of unexpected and treacherous disappointment, instead of setting their strength to the rebuilding of their shattered social fabric, they are waiting as they waited four years ago, for a division in the North which will never come, and hailing in Andrew Johnson a scourge of God who is to avenge them in the desolation of our cities! Is it not time that these men were transplanted at least into the nineteenth century, and, if they cannot be suddenly Americanized, made to understand something of the country which was too good for them, even though at the cost of a rude shock for their childish self conceit? Is that a properly reconstructed Union in the Southern half of which no Northern man's life is safe except at the sacrifice of his conscience, his freedom of speech, of everything but his love of money? To our minds the providential purpose of this intervention of Mr. Johnson in our affairs is to warn us of the solemn duty that lies upon us in this single crisis in our history when the chance is offered us of stamping our future with greatness or contempt, and which requires something like statesmanship in the people themselves, as well as in those who act for them. The South insisted upon war, and had enough of it; it is now our turn to insist that the peace we have conquered shall be so settled as to make war impossible for the future.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH.

But how is this to be done? The road to it is a very plain one. We shall gain all we want if we make the South really prosperous; for with prosperity will come roads, schools, churches, printing presses, industry, thrift, intelligence, and security of life and property. Hitherto the prosperity of the South has been factitious; it has been a prosperity of the middle Ages, keeping the many poor that a few might show their wealth in the barbarism of showy equipages and numerous servants, and spend in foreign cities the wealth that should have built up civilization and made way for refinement at home. There were no public libraries, no colleges worthy or the name; there was no art, no science, still worse, no literature but Simms's; there was no desire for them. We do not say it in reproach, we are simply stating a fact, and are quite aware that the North is far behind Europe in these things. But we are not behind her in the value we set upon them, are even before her in the price we are willing to pay for them, and are in the way to get them. The South was not in that way, could not get into it, indeed so long as the labor that made wealth was cut off from any interest in its expenditure, nor had any goal for such hopes as soared away from the dreary level of its life-long drudgery, but in the grave and the world beyond it. We are not liable to what may be said on the other side, nor to that fatal picturesqueness so attractive to sentimental minds, and so melancholy to thoughtful ones, which threw a charm over certain exceptional modes of Southern life among the older families in Virginia and South Carolina. But there are higher and manlier kinds of beauty,—barer and sterner some would call them,—with less lofty rounded edges, certainly, than the Wolf's Crag picturesqueness which carries the mind with pensive indolence toward the past, instead of stirring it with a sense of present life or bracing it with the hope of future opportunity, and which veils at once and betrays the decay of ancient civilizations. Unless life is arranged for the mere benefit of the novelist, what right had these bits of last century Europe here? Even the virtues of the South were some of them anachronisms; and even those that were not existed side by side with an obtuseness of moral sense that could make a hero of Semmes, and a barbarism that could starve prisoners by the thousand.

THE ADVANCE AND THE OFFICE OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

Some philosophers, to be sure, plead with us that the Southernors are remarkable for their smaller hands and feet, though so good an observer as Thackeray pronounced this to be true of the whole American people; but really we cannot think such arguments as this will give any pause to the inevitable advance of that democracy, somewhat rude and raw as yet, a clumsy boy-giant, and not too well-mannered, whose office is nevertheless to make the world ready for the true second coming of Christ in the practical supremacy of his doctrine and its incarnation after so many centuries of burial in the daily lives of men. We have been but dimly, if at all, conscious of the greatness of our errand, while we have already accomplished a part of it in bringing together the people of all nations to see each other no longer as aliens or enemies, but as equal partakers of the highest earthly dignity,—a common manhood. We have been forced whether we would or no, first to endure, then to tolerate, and at last to like men from all the four corners of the world, and too see that each added a certain virtue of his own to that precious amalgam of which we are in due time to fashion a great nation. We are now brought face to face with our duty toward one of those dusky races that have long sat in the shadow of the world; we are to be taught to see the Christ disguised also in these, and to find at last that a part of our salvation is inextricably knit up with the necessity of doing them justice and leading them to the light. This is no sentimental fancy; it is written in plain characters on the very surface of things. We have done everything to get rid of the negro; and the more we did, the more he was thrust upon us in every possible relation of life and aspect of thought. One thing we have not tried, a spell before which he would vanish away from us at once by taking quietly the place, whatever it be, to which Nature has assigned him. We have not acknowledged him as our brother. Till we have done so he will always be at our elbow, a perpetual discomfort to himself and us. Now this one thing that will give us no rest is precisely what the South, if we leave the work of reconstruction in their hands, will make it impossible for us to do; and yet it must be done ere America can penetrate the Southern States. It is for this reason, and not with any desire of establishing a standing garrison of four hundred thousand loyal voters in the South that we insist on the absolute necessity of justice to the black man. Not that we have not a perfect right to demand the reception of such a garrison, but we wish the South to govern itself and this it will never be able to do, so it will be governed as heretofore by its circumstances, if we allow it to replace slavery by the disenfranchisement of color, and to make an Ireland out of what should be the most productive, populous, and happy part of the Union. We may evade this manifest duty of ours from indolence or indifference or selfish haste; but if there is one truth truer than another, it is that no man or nation ever neglected a duty that was not sooner or later laid upon them in a heavier form, to be done at a dearer rate.

This is something that altogether transcends any partisan politics. It is of comparatively little consequence to us whether Congress or the President carry the day, provided only that America triumph. That is, after all, the real question. On which side is the future of the country,—the future that we cannot escape if we would, but which our action may embarrass and retard? If we had looked upon the war as a mere trial of physical strength between two rival sections of the country, we should have been the first to oppose it as a wicked waste of treasure and blood. But it was something much deeper than this, and so the people of the North instinctively recognized it to be from the first; instinctively we say, and not deliberately at first, but before it was over their understandings had grasped its true meaning as an effort of the ideal America, which was to them half a dream and half a reality, to cast off an alien element. It was this ideal something, not the less strongly felt because vaguely defined, that made them eager, as only what is above sordid motives can, to sacrifice all that they had and all that they were rather than fail in its attainment. And it is to men not yet cooled from the white-heat of this passionate mood that Mr. Johnson comes with his paltry offer of "my policy," in exchange for the logical consequences of all this devotion and this sacrifice. What is any one man's policy and especially any one weak man's policy, against the settled drift of a nation's conviction, conscience, and instinct? The American people had made up not only their minds but their hearts, and no man who knows anything of human nature could doubt what their decision would be. They wanted only a sufficient obstacle to awaken them to a full consciousness of what was at stake, and that obstacle the obstinate vanity of the President and the blindness or resentment of his prime minister have supplied. They are fully resolved to have the great stake they played for and won, and that stake was the Americanization of all America, nothing more and nothing less. Mr. Johnson told us in New York, with so profound a misconception of the feeling of the Northern States as was only possible to a vulgar mind and that mind a Southern one, that the South had set up slavery as its stake and lost, and that now the North was in danger of losing the stake it had risked on reconstruction in the national debt. Mr. Johnson is still, it would seem, under that delusion which led the South into the war, namely, that it was that section of the country which was the chief element in its wealth and greatness. But no Northern man, who so long as he lives, will be obliged to pay his fine of taxes for the abolition of slavery which was forced upon us by the South is likely to think it very hard that the South should be compelled to furnish its share toward the common burden, or will be afraid that the loyal States, whose urgent demands compelled a timid Congress at last to impose direct taxes, will be unable to meet their obligations in the future as in the past.

PERCIVAL.

The following bit of literary gossip concerning James G. Percival, (the Mad Poet,) will serve to give our readers an idea of the eccentricities of one of our most gifted poets;

We dont believe there ever lived such a man as Percival; Croesus in soul, in intellect and learning; and Dives every way else. Think of a man who wrote in one instant thus:

"I have added to the mountain of books and the myriad of authors. But I sometimes think I had better be annihilated, books and all, than be the means of making fools gape, and girls cry, as I perhaps may."

And then presently:

"There is one employment, however, which I would wish to place above interest or ambition, which I would choose to regard as holy—poetry. * * * * * *
With such feelings I can no longer look to my poetry as a source of emolument. I cannot consent to use it for such a purpose. I can only regard it as the vestal fire in my *adytum.* I must meet the world with weapons of a more earthly temper."

And yet in the midst of all he was living the life of

A STRUGGLING POET.

Professor Ticknor tells me that, while a guest at his house in Boston at this time, Percival's ways were peculiar. Sitting at the table opposite Mrs. Ticknor, he would converse with her husband and sometimes with her with the greatest fluency, but with his eyes downcast upon the plate, always avoiding the glance of Mrs. Ticknor's eye: and this was his habit always among females. The same shrinking from woman was also seen in the drawing room. At the homes of his two Boston friends he was probably more at ease than anywhere else. I have been told that this dropping of the eye, (while he apparently saw everything) was observable as he walked the street wrapped in his camlet cloak, "the observed of all observers." While on his Geological Survey of Connecticut, he was often obliged to pick up a meal or a lodging where he could; and his dress was not always such as indicated his character and position. Throughout life he never polished his shoes, and his pants and hat generally showed that they had been used the full time of service. Clad in such a habit he presented himself one evening at the door of a young ladies' seminary, asking, as he was some distance from the village, for supper and a night's lodging. The lady principal met him at the door and was not inclined to grant his request. He urged it, however, as he was tired and hungry, and she finally yielded, following him into the kitchen, and remaining while he ate his supper. Observing him more minutely, she thought he looked more intelligent than common beggars, and engaged in conversation with him, when she found that he was apparently a well educated man; and as the conversation went on, from one surprise to another, she found that he could talk upon a variety of subjects. The conversation at length turned upon poetry; and the lady, after speaking of other poets, mentioned Percival, and went on to express her enthusiastic admiration of his poetry to the somewhat startled yet quiet listener—when, checking herself, she asked, "Do you know Percival? Have you read his poetry?" To which the stranger replied, in his gentle, lisping tone, "I—am—Mr. Percival, and I sometimes write poetry."

PERCIVAL IN LOVE.

He formed an attachment to a young lady in New Haven, the orphaned daughter of a sea-captain, who had great physical beauty. He carried books to her and read selections. She said of him, "I do wish Mr. Percival wouldn't bring those books to read. I don't like books, and don't like to read them." A friend told this to Percival, who then discontinued his visits. Not long after the young lady married a shoemaker, and went to reside somewhere on the Hudson. It was of her that he wrote the poem, beginning:

"She has no heart, but she is fair."

The third stanza conveys a fact very delicately and plaintively and bitterly:

"She has no heart, she cannot love,
But she can kindle love in mine—
Strange that the softness of a dove
Round such a thing of air can twine."

PERCIVAL AND JAMES THE NOVELIST.

Mr. James had all the airs of a man of society, and Percival was specially shrinking and modest in the presence of a stranger, making his worst impression at first. The parties were introduced, and an attempt was made at conversation, but they did not get on at all. Percival showed a decided repugnance, James a genteel contempt. Soon entering the cars they took different seats, and Mr. James said, "My friend who is that Mr. Percival?" It was replied that he was a distinguished poet, when Mr. James said, "a little cracked, isn't he?" The gentleman with him met Percival a few days after, who inquired, "Who is that Mr. James?" G. P. R. James, the novelist," was the reply. Said Percival, "a little drunk, wasn't he?"

OTHER PECULIARITIES.

Percival shared with Dr. Johnson that strong feeling of independence which makes one in need jealous of the favors of others. The late professor Silliman, noticing that the cap which so long peered above the cloak in which he wrapped himself had become altogether too shabby, left word with Mr. Mansfield, a hatter on Chapel street, to present him with a new hat. In the most delicate manner possible, Mr. Mansfield said to him that any hat upon his shelves was at his service, but the poet turned on his heel in contempt.

One Thanksgiving day, when it was known that he must be almost suffering for the want of food, the janitor of the hospital sent him a generous dinner. It remained at his door untouched.

A kinsman once paid him two dollars for information which he had received from him. He had repeatedly refused to receive money; but it was slipped into his hand as they parted, with the expectation that Percival would keep it. In a few days, however, the money was returned through one of the book-sellers.

RETIREMENT OF MR. HARPER.

P. C. Harper, Esq., Assessor of the 16th Assessment District of Pennsylvania, has been superseded by Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset. Mr. Harper addresses the following card to the public in the last number of his paper, the Adams *Sentinel*, with which he has been connected for forty years and upwards:

I have been removed from the Assessorship of the 16th District, and on Saturday last, all the documents connected with the office were handed over to the Clerk of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, who succeeds me in the office—so that I am no longer an official under the Administration of President Johnson. I will add a few words, which may not be out of place in this connection. I was appointed, immediately after the passage of the Revenue law, by the lamented Lincoln, and have faithfully and honestly performed its duties ever since—and I go out of office with the cheering consciousness of having done my duty, and that the Government has never lost one cent it was entitled to, by my act or my negligence.

After his re-election, and before his lamented death, I addressed a letter to the Department making inquiry whether there would be removals. The prompt reply to me was—"not except for cause; and an Assessor, who has so satisfactorily performed his duties as you have, need have no apprehensions of a removal." This clear record at Washington was gratifying to one; and I rested securely. Unfortunately for the country, the sad disruption of feeling and action between the Executive and Congress took place; and the breach has become too wide now for reconciliation. We regret it—but such is the fact.

The President and those who act with him saw no alternative for triumph, but to carry the next Congress—and every expedient was resorted to, to carry doubtful Congressional districts. This was one of them. Their eyes were pointed here, of course, under the direction of the chief manager, Mr. Cowan, into whose care Pennsylvania had been given.

I was the Editor of a paper of some political influence; was the Assessor of the District; and had eighteen or twenty assistants, all men who could wield some influence, as every man can do more or less. I was therefore marked out for operations. I supported Gen. Geary. I was told indirectly that this must not be. I still continued to support him, as I was bound by honor and feeling to do. This was my first offence. The next operation was, an invitation to attend the Philadelphia Convention. This I also declined. The next was, a demand for money to support their cause. This I declined also—and spurned the bribe—feeling that I could not, as an honorable man, sacrifice my political principles for any office. The consequence was, that I immediately received notice from Washington, to hand over the papers, &c., of the office, on the 20th of October. This, as I said above, was done on Saturday last, and they are now on the way to Somerset. I am, therefore, no longer Assessor of the 16th District. The reasons for the removal will be found above. I regret, I acknowledge, to lose the office; but I could not barter my good name and principles for office. Fellow citizens, was I not right?

Gov. Stone, of Iowa, thinks he will not call an extra session of the Legislature to act upon the constitutional amendment, as the latter may be superseded by measures better suited to the exigencies of the times.

It is claimed that the salt mines of Nevada are the best in the country. One bed is reported to cover fifty-two thousand acres, yielding two million bushels annually of salt, ninety-five per cent. fine.

MORAL GEMS.

Hope to the soul is as an anchor to a ship in a dark night, on an unknown coast, and amid a boisterous ocean. It is the most eminent of all the advantages which religion now confers, and it is the universal comforter; and if it were entertained with that full persuasion which faith demands, it would banish discontent, extinguish grief, and render life much more pleasant than it generally is.

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply the deficiency. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor, nothing is ever to be attained without it.

There is nothing which must end, to be valued for its continuance. If hours, days, months, and years pass away, it is no matter what hour, what day, what month, or what year we die. The applause of a good actor is due to him at whatever scene of the play he makes his exit. It is thus in the life of a man of sense. A short life is sufficient to manifest him a man of honor and virtue. When he ceases to be such he has lived too long; and while he is such it is of no consequence to him how long he shall be so, provided he is so to his life's end.

We hate some persons because we do not know them; and we will not know them because we hate them. Those friendships that succeed to such aversions are usually firm, for those qualities must be sterling that could not only gain our hearts, but conquer our prejudices in things far more serious than our friendships. Thus, there are truths which some men despise, because they have not examined, and which they will not examine, because they despise.

God means that every soul which waits on him should soar. Not creep nor burrow in the muck and mire of worldliness; not crouch in abject submission as the slave of men and Satan—but soar. When a soul binds itself to God, and lives a life of holy consecration, it is able to take wings and dwell in the atmosphere of heaven.

He who is passionate and hasty generally is honest. It is your old, dissembling hypocrite of whom you have to beware. There's no deception in a bull dog. It is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

HEAD OF RICHELIEU.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, says:

It appears that some of the Richelieu family papers have lately come to light, and have revealed the fact that the great Cardinal's head was preserved apart from his body. The question arose, what had become of it? The Emperor ordered search to be made, and desired that no expense should be spared in the effort to recover this treasure. After many months of patient research the head was found yesterday in the possession of an ancient family of Bretague. It was forwarded last night, (October 4th,) to the Ministere de L. Instruction Publique.

A friend of mine was present at the opening of the box. I give you his description verbatim. The head is in wonderful state of preservation—the whiskers, eyebrows, the Imperial and moustache, of a reddish color and quite perfect: one eyelid closed, the other half open. The flesh, of course, is black. *Cela va sans dire.* Altogether it presents the appearance of a mask, but far from unpleasing. A telegraphic message was dispatched to the Emperor in the following words: "What is to be done with the defunct Cardinal?" His Majesty's reply had not come when my friend left the Ministere. The fear is that orders will be given that his Eminence is to have a decent burial, which would be a pity.

Living and dead, he was, and is, an enigma, and as we have the jaw of Moliere to stare at, we might be allowed to gaze at his Eminence likewise. I should like to know how he felt whirling along by special train. As he rested his aching head on the velvet cushions of his gilded barge, and glided in stately pomp down the Loire to Lyons, followed by his doomed prisoners, the Courtier Croy Mois, and the witty De Thou, great would have been his amazement could a prophet have told him that centuries later the same head would come up to Paris at the pace of forty miles per hour, in a common packing-case, at the fiat of an Emperor of France, whose ancestor at that period was a private gentleman of Corsica.

OVER-EATING.

Health and longevity are not the only results of moderation in diet. Its influence is far from being limited to the body; its effect of the mind is still more important. Julius Cæsar, constitutionally addicted to excess, when resolved on some great exploit, was accustomed to diminish his diet to an extent truly marvelous, and to this diminution he ascribed the clearness and energy of mind which distinguished him in the hour of battle. When extraordinary mental vigor was desired by the first Napolean, he used the same means to attain it. To his rarely squaled moderation in diet, Dr. Franklin ascribes his "clearness of ideas" and "quickness of perception," and considered his progress in study proportionate to the degree of temperance practiced. While Sir Isaac Newton was composing his "treatise on Optics," he confined himself to bread and a little sack and water. Scarcely less rigid was the abstinence of Leipnitz, when preparing some parts of his "Universal Language," D' Aubigne relates of Luther, on the authority of Melancthon, that "a little bread and a single herring were often his only food for the day." Indeed, he was constitutionally abstemious; and even after he had found out that heaven was not to be purchased by abstinence, he often contented himself with the poorest food, and would continue for a considerable time without eating or drinking." Dr. Cheyne, a celebrated physician, reduced himself from the enormous weight of 448 lbs. to 140 lbs., by confining himself to a limited quantity of vegetables, milk, and water as his only food and drink. The result was a restoration of health and of mental vigor, and, amid professional and literary labors, uninterrupted health and a protracted life. An eminent man once made the remark, "that nobody ever repented having eaten too little."

Americans eat too much too fast, and too irregularly. It is the same with drinking.—*Phren. Journal.*

Non-Paying subscribers are thus talked to by an editor out West:

"Wagons cannot run without wheels—boats without steam—bull toads jump without legs, or newspapers be carried on ever lastingly without money, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none. Our subscribers are all good; but what good does a man's good do when it don't do you any good? We have no doubt every one thinks that all have paid but him, and as we are a clever fellow, and that his is a little matter, it will make no difference. Will some of our readers make a note of this.

Under your Hat.—In this country, every man of sound mind is a capitalist. You, Sir Reader, of the thread-bare coat, and vacuous wallet, deny it utterly. You insist that your brain is healthy and well furnished; but intimate with a sneer that if any conjurer will make discovery of your capital, you will doff your napless hat to him, and be his to command forever more—Sir, put on your rusty Beaver, and we will tell you where your capital is. *Right under it.* We will suppose there is common sense, a fair stock of worldly knowledge, and plenty of energy within the circle of felt that you have just crowned yourself withal. That's capital—"*working capital*" of the best kind.

If you don't think so, you are over modest and the sooner you get rid of your diffidence, the better for you and yours. Why, man, such a head as yours is better than a philosopher's stone. It is an engine only requiring to be set at work, to procure you all the comforts and enjoyments that a rational being can desire.

As to wealth—its elements are lying in their crude state on every side of you, and only requiring persevering manipulation to convert them into the circulating medium. Indigent! With brains and health you have no right to be indigent in a country whose magnificent resources are out of all proportion to the number of heads and hands there are to develope them. Fifty roads are open to you. Take this piece of homely advice, and our word for it, your coat hereafter shall be of glossy broadcloth, with all accessories to match. Don't lean on friends, don't borrow, don't wait for dead men" shoes, don't tarry for something to turn up, or ten to one it will be the world's nose at your lack of pluck and industry. Employ the capital under your hat. Work it wisely, honestly, resolvedly and the returns are sure to be satisfactory.

A Word to Boys.—A writer in an educational journal, the title of which we have unfortunately lost, has the following pertinent and truthful remarks:

Boys listen! The first thing you want to develop what force there is in you, is self-reliance: that is, as regards your relations to man. If I were going to give a formula for developing the most forcible set of men, I should say turn them upon their own resources, with their minds well storod with moral and religious truth when they are boys to "depend on themselves and not on father." If a boy is thrown upon his own resources, at fifteen, with the world all before him where to choose and he fights the battle of life single handed up to manhood, and don't develop and average share of executive ability than there is no stuff in him worth talking about. He may learn to plow, and sow, and reap and mow, but this can all be done with machines and horses, and a man wants to be something better than either of these. Wipe out of your vocabulary such a word as fail, give up wishing for improbable results, put your hands to the plow, or whatever tool you take to, and then drive on and never look back. Don't even sight your person to see it it is straight: "Don't be consistent but simply true." If you go "to see a reed shaken by the wind," it is pretty likely you will never see anything of more consequence.

Do it with thy Might.—Fortune, success, fame, position are never gained but by piously, determinedly, bravely sticking, growing, living to a thing till it is fairly accomplished. In short, you must carry the thing through, if you want to be anybody or anything. No matter if it does cost you the pleasure, the society, the thousand early gratifications of life. No matter for these. Stick to the thing and carry it through. Believe you were made for the matter, and that no one else can do it. Put forth your whole energies. Stir, wake, electrify yourself, and go forth to the task. Only once learn to carry a thing through in all its completeness and proportions and you will become a hero. You will think better of yourself, others will think better of you. Of course they will. The world in its very heart admires the stern, determined doer. Drive right along, then, in whatever you undertake. You'll be successful; never fear.

A young lady, while on her way to be married, was run over and killed. A confirmed old maid savagely comments: "She avoided a more lingering and horrible destiny."

Why are your nose and chin at variance? Because words are always passing between them.

Mr. Quilp has just discovered that there is quite a difference, sometimes, between having your choice and taking it.

Model wives formerly took "a stitch in time," but now, with the aid of a sewing machine, they take one in no time.

The worst organ-grinder—a hollow tooth that plays the deuce.

Best time for hay-makers—when it rains pitchforks.

A very unpopular officer with some of the ladies—General Housework.

A charity scholar, under examination in the Psalms being asked, "What is the pestilence that walketh in darkness?" he replied "Please sir, bed-bugs!"

It is very common for men, when corned, to have husky voices.

Without a liberal use of the rod, it is impossible to make boys smart.

M. Peabody's fortune is variously estimated, and conjecture is busy trying to discover what he is worth. In 1851 he was numbered among the millionares of London, and during the following ten years his business greatly increased. In 1860 he was said to be worth $15,000,000 in gold, and he has endowed various charities in the princely sum of $5,000,000. Mr. Peabody is now probably worth $10,000,000 or $15,000,000, for the increase of his property during the past six years has been considerable. Fortune has not smiled on him in vain, for seldom has so bountiful a giver been numbered among men.

An amusing fact occurred in New York on the recent visit of Gen. Grant to that city. He took a hack to conduct him to the hotel. The driver after depositing the general gave his friends the following toast:—"Here's to meeself, Dennis Connelly, the biggest man in Amerikey, but one. I've driven the Lieutenant General of the United States, and its more than Bobby Lee ever did!"

A short time since the following appeared among the clippings of the *Courier:*

Why is a beard like common sense? Because no woman possesses it.

At which a lady correspondent "goes for it" after the following fashion:

Why is the author of the above like a certain worn out instrument of music? Because he is an abandoned lyre—(liar.)

Which is at once the easiest and hardest of occupations? The musician's; for he plays when he works, and works when he plays.

☞ Sentimental Youth.—"Will you share my lot for life?" Practical Girl.—"How many acres is your lot, sir?"

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1866.

LAST TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Up to the time we go to press we have received very little intelligence from the States which voted on last Tuesday. Massachusetts, New York, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin are reported as having given large majorities for the Republicans. New Jersey is reported to have gone the same way by a small majority; on the other hand Maryland and Delaware are said to have gone with small majorities for the Copperheads. John Morrissey is elected to Congress from New York. We will give full particulars next week.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

The *Gazette* blurts out the following solemn truth, something that very seldom happens:

"CURTIN was elected in 1860, receiving 246,600 votes and getting a majority of 32,000. He was re-elected in 1863, receiving 269,000 votes and getting nearly 16,000 majority. At the late election Clymer received 290,000 votes, 21,000 more than Curtin got in 1860. Isn't it a little singular that Geary should be counted in, despite this enormous increase of Democratic votes? There's cheating around the board, or we're most egregiously mistaken.

Certainly that was cheating "around the board," there is no mistake in it. 20,000 of the 26,000 increase of Copperhead votes since Curtins election, were *imported*, were FRAUDULENT. Mr. Clymer knew this, and this fact alone made him over sanguine of election and accounts for his solemn asseverations, in the last week or two of the canvass, that he would be elected. The world must certainly be coming to an end when the *Gazette* begins to tell the truth.

BEECHER'S LAST SERMON.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was lately so glibly quoted by the *Gazette*, on Sunday evening, the 21st ult., preached a sermon which we hope it will copy. He said:

"Governor Fenton represents the idea of civic reformation. Mayor Hoffman represents the idea of continued misgovernment in the State, and you may smooth it by what names you please, he represents no reformation, while the popular party, represented by Governor Fenton in the State, represents reformation in civic affairs. I have a right then, on the broad ground of morals, to appeal to the interests, to the reason, and to the conscience of every thoughtful man on this subject, and I do. I have a right to appeal to every man of party, and say if you love Christianity, and if you love morality, and would spread it, I demand in the name of Christ and morality that you give your vote and influence to that side that will most certainly establish justice and equality.

☞The sharpers in the Copperhead party, of which of course there are very few, are up to a thing or two. Whenever they want to wring the substantial out of their party leaders, they not only swear that they will join the Republicans, but they talk Republican; immediately the principals come to terms, they "sock up" one way or another and the sharper is a clear gainer of something nice, while the poor fool who votes the Copperhead ticket, without a murmur, "early and often," gets nothing. Serves him right.

☞The rebels of Maryland acted very wisely when they requested Col. Filler, Maj. Meyers and Capt. Palmer of this place to address them. The two latter could assure them that they never faltered in their sympathy for rebels from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present, while on the other hand it gave the Colonel an opportunity to apologize for assisting in drubbing them and satisfied his new friends that he is firm in the faith. Pass along the "orfis."

☞The *Gazette* is very much dissatisfied with the Congressional Apportionment in this State. We expect to see it advocate secession in a short time. We hope it will not only advocate it but proceed to carry out Southampton, Juniata, Colerain, &c., and unite them with Berks, Luzerne, York, &c., and form a Congressional District entirely to its taste. We can spare Southampton and Juniata very readily.

☞There are two classes of men whose chances for office are remarkably good at present. They are the bolters—the fellows who bolt from the Republican Party and those who threaten to bolt from the Copperhead party.

☞We had some hopes of carrying Allegany county, Maryland, until Col. Filler, B. F. Meyers and John Palmer, Esqs., threw their tremendous weight into the scale. We have no returns up to this date.

NAPOLEON'S DEATH EXPECTED.—A Berlin letter by the last steamer says: The celebrated Dr. Langenbeck, the Chief Surgeon of our army, left two days ago for Blarritz, to consult with the Physicians of the French Emperor on the possibility of an operation. Yesterday a dispatch was received from our Embassay at Paris that there is no hope of recovery for Napoleon, and that his death may be hourly expected, the fact being only still kept secret.

THE Revenue Commissioners estimate that over 42,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, 186,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors, and 10,000,000 gallons of imported liquors, are annually consumed in this country, costing $500,000,000. The Government revenue derived from the liquor business is estimated at $47,727,276 annually.

The debt of the State of Pennsylvania has been reduced $1,158,009.62 during the year ending September 3. 1866. The indebtedness of the State on the 1st of December, 1865, was $37,476,258,06, the assets in the Treasury being $13,623,668.14—leaving the liabilities of the State over assets $23,853,589.92.

THE emigration from the South of Ireland partially suspended during the harvest, is reviving. The tickets are in very many instances prepared by the friends of the emigrants in this country.

Death of Hon. Wm. Wright.

NEWARK, N. J. November 1.—Hon. Wm. Wright, United States Senator, died this morning, at eight o clock, aged seventy five years.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Official Vote for Governor.

COUNTIES.	1863. Curtin, U.	1863. Woodward, C.	1866. Geary, U.	1866. Clymer, C.
Adams	2,689	2,917	2,910	3,126
Allegheny	17,708	10,053	20,511	12,795
Armstrong	3,146	2,977	3,758	3,078
Beaver	3,037	2,056	3,310	2,385
Bedford	2,430	2,704	2,591	2,855
Berks	6,005	12,627	7,121	13,288
Blair	3,283	2,386	3,520	2,768
Bradford	6,722	2,954	7,134	3,091
Bucks	6,266	6,836	6,805	7,399
Butler	3,328	3,054	3,544	3,061
Cambria	2,161	3,000	2,643	3,295
Cameron	318	216	374	303
Carbon	1,542	2,119	1,906	2,339
Centre	2,714	3,058	3,094	3,566
Clarion	7,988	5,498	8,500	6,221
Chester	1,618	2,598	1,776	2,813
Clearfield	1,531	2,183	1,650	2,786
Clinton	1,607	1,911	1,754	2,337
Columbia	1,801	3,342	1,965	3,583
Crawford	6,141	4,236	6,714	4,969
Cumberland	3,434	4,075	4,030	4,576
Dauphin	3,462	1,789	3,647	2,262
Delaware	336	722	376	916
Elk	6,259	3,260	7,237	3,957
Erie	3,091	3,791	3,569	4,359
Fayette	91	58	100	76
Forest	3,876	3,710	4,299	4,106
Franklin	761	1,022	775	1,055
Fulton	1,484	2,960	1,699	3,230
Greene	3,260	2,107	3,248	2,239
Huntingdon	3,961	1,955	4,458	2,109
Indiana	1,754	1,698	2,015	1,912
Jefferson	1,456	1,737	1,516	1,814
Juniata	13,841	7,650	14,592	8,592
Lancaster	3,063	1,251	3,560	1,410
Lawrence	3,658	2,653	4,194	2,696
Lebanon	3,696	5,526	4,159	5,731
Lehigh	7,622	9,808	8,733	12,387
Luzerne	3,414	3,865	3,871	4,448
Lycoming	727	622	877	714
McKean	3,907	3,408	4,416	3,757
Mercer	1,709	1,620	1,725	1,835
Mifflin	684	2,712	705	2,699
Monroe	6,238	7,489	7,286	8,342
Montgomery	1,122	1,447	1,130	1,523
Montour	3,465	6,538	3,859	6,870
Northampton	2,649	3,356	3,361	3,829
Northumberland	2,328	2,296	2,581	2,495
Perry	44,274	37,193	54,205	48,817
Philadelphia	270	1,184	360	184
Pike	1,470	619	1,346	620
Potter	6,506	8,547	8,793	10,514
Schuylkill	1,758	1,331	1,792	1,326
Snyder	3,064	1,738	3,062	1,759
Somerset	353	713	436	761
Sullivan	4,134	2,932	4,429	2,991
Susquehanna	4,504	1,617	4,791	1,628
Tioga	2,024	1,250	1,991	1,287
Union	3,295	2,979	4,499	3,432
Venango	2,274	1,386	2,687	1,572
Warren	4,627	4,371	4,977	4,712
Washington	2,211	3,152	2,357	2,883
Wayne	4,494	5,581	5,046	6,113
Westmoreland	1,379	1,418	1,408	1,499
Wyoming	5,512	8,069	5,896	8,780
York				
Totals	269,496	254,171	307,274	290,096
	254,171		290,096	
Curtin's maj.	15,325		17,178	

The True Policy for the Southern States.

The New York correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* writes in that journal, under date of October 23:

"I speak whereof I know when I say that leading men who, as a matter of principle, oppose all conditions of restoration as at variance with the Constitution and the plighted faith of the government, unhesitatingly express the opinion that as a matter of expediency the South should ratify the amendment to strengthen the moderate element in Congress, and so to avert the troubles which the extreme radicals hold in reserve. The opinion is shared by several eminent Southerners who have been here long enough to understand the feeling of the North on the subject of restoration. General Dick Taylor it is confidently stated, comes within this category."

The Galveston *Bulletin* says:

"We must learn to welcome with gladness as the results of the war, free labor, the civil equality and constitutional freedom of all men, or we shall have neither peace nor prosperity. Men of the South forget that they are living in the year of grace 1866, and imagine they are living in 1860. They forget that certain principles have been established by the blood of a half million men, and that they never can be changed. Like the laws of the Medes and Persians which altered not, the Union is perpetual, universal freedom is established, and all men are equal before the law. These principles are firmly established and cannot be changed. Nor would the South have sought to ignore these issues, but for the influence of northern parties. The same party which encouraged the South to enter the rebellion and induced her to continue the struggle long after it was perfectly hopeless, is now exciting her to demand better terms than those offered. When the celebrated Father O'Leary was told that Protestants never would believe in purgatory, he dryly replied that they might go farther and fare worse—a fate that we fear is in store for the South if she continues to persistently reject the terms offered by Congress. If, blinded by her own folly, she will not see the deception practised upon her by Northern parties, but continue to take their promises as genuine, then she must and will suffer the penalty of her folly. That party which is urging the South to reject the Constitutional Amendment does not represent the people of the North; they are now playing the same tune they have so often played before: "Trust us a little longer, we will certainly win next time." Like the ruined gamester, they are in constant hope of gaining the prize which always eludes their grasp. Let the men of the South discard the advice of those that have deceived them so often, and follow their own substantial convictions of right, and all will be well."

☞A Philadelphia paper calls attention to the fact that the beginning of the new year will witness the inauguration of unbroken steam communication around the globe, to be thenceforth prosecuted as regularly as the arrival and departure of European steamships at our wharves. The steamship Henry Chauncey will sail on the 11th of December for the Isthmus; will connect there with the Golden City for San Francisco; and from San Francisco, on the first of January, the steamship Colorado will sail for Yokohamo, in Japan, and Hong Kong, in China. If, arrived at the latter port, the passenger wishes still to journey westward, he can proceed by the boats of the Peninsula and Oriental Company to Bombay, and onward through the Red Sea to the Isthmus of Suez, which, crossed by rail, conducts to the British line of Mediteranean steamers, touching at Malta and Gibralter, and arrive in England, where a few hours of railway will enable him to take passage in one of a dozen lines of steamships for this country—the supposed point of departure.

A native Greek merchant in Egypt had some dispute with the late Viceroy. The Greek's goods were seized, and a claim was subsequently made by him for £16,000 for loss and damages. Finding he could not succeed in recovering this—whether it was a just claim is not known—he came to the United States, remained here a sufficient time, and became a citizen. He now returns to Alexandria, and sends in a claim for one million pounds. As yet no reply has been given.

THE OHIO APPLE CROP.—The apple crop on the Western Reserve is probably larger than that of any previous season for many years. The inland towns are shipping thousands of barrels. Ottawa, Lenaca Ashland, Lorain, and a score of counties, are sending large quantities to New York, Chicago and other places. The prices is about three dollars per barrel. Dealers are paying two dollars without barrels.

Disorder in North Carolina.

A letter to the Washington *Chronicle*, dated at Newbern, N. C., October 25, says:

"There is much disorder in this State, and in two or three of the Southeastern counties bands of robbers and murderers of high and low degree have become the terror of all decent people. This is particularly the case in Lenoir and Duplin, and perhaps Wayne. I learn these facts from one of the State Judges, who it affords me pleasure to say, holds such lawless characters in proper abhorrence, and who exert his authority to suppress and punish the villains. He informs me that these gangs of thugs prowl about the country and rob all who come in their way, and especially the negroes. Men who at the beginning of the civil war seemed to be gentlemen, have become so depraved and degraded as to steal horses, and even blankets, from negroes who are endeavoring to support themselves by honest industry. It may be hoped that not many persons of respectable parentage have descended to this level. I learn from the same respectable authority and from others that it is unsafe to travel alone by private conveyance through the counties which are infested by these organized bands of villains. They have become a terror to all classes, black and white, rebels and Unionists.

"Murder, robbery, rape, theft and arson are the order of the day, and whites and blacks are alike guilty. The negroes are sure to be punished, while the whites very often escape unwhipped of justice. Perjury among these abandoned wretches white and black—is common, and they have no scruple about swearing each other out of the grip of the law. There ought to be two or three thousand cavalry in the State, under the command of discreet and honest officers. They would exert a wholesome influence, and would inspire a sense of security which does not now exist."

"What I have said of one of the state Judges, I may say of all. I believe, that without exception, they are good men, who mean to do their duty. They were selected from the class of men who opposed the rebellion as long as opposition was safe and practicable, and who have none of the life long passions and antipathies of the genuine secessionist to estrange them from the national government. They were selected before the State fell so completely under the control of the party which brought about secession, and at a time when a decent respect for the opinion of the North was a controlling consideration. But they cannot always control juries, nor prevent them from screening bad men from punishment, where political passions and proslavery feelings were the incentives to crimes."

The Harvest in England.

The London *Telegraph* of October 15 says:

"The general results of this strangely checkered year may be summed up as follows: Wheat is deficient both in quantity and quality; barley is a heavy crop, but sadly injured, and malting barley has suffered most of all; while oats have sustained least damage. All three are below an average to the extent of at least a fifth. On the other hand the moisture which injured the grain benefitted the root crops and the pastures; turnips and mangolds swelled prodigiously under its influence, and the grass is heavy and luxuriant. Potatoes were beginning to show symptoms of the old disease, but the dryness of the last fortnight has materially checked the ugly indications; and as the tubers are strong and well grown, it may be hoped they have now passed the stage of serious danger.

"The quality of the three kinds of grain presents the widest possible variety. In the earliest English counties, Kent, Oxfordshire Berkshire, and one or two others, some wheat which had ripened under the glowing sun of last July, was cut and garnered before the weather broke; and that grain, we believe is superlative in quality, though not very heavy in yield. Still the quantity is not large, and it tells but little on the gross results.

"On the whole we are much less fortunate than last year, the harvest of which was singularly abundant; or than the previous year, when the crops, if not very rich, were excellent in quality. But we have not suffered so much as some of our neighbors. The summer and autumn have been wet everywhere. In France the harvest is very deficient and the vintage is among the worst ever known. In Germany the grain is rotting in the fields. In the United States serious injury has been done, which the brilliance of the Indian summer may be too late to repair. And in Canada the crops have just escaped one of the greatest calamities. Both in Europe and in America there appears to have been something like a deluge from the heavily laden clouds, such as the earth could scarcely absorb. In France and the United States rivers have burst their banks and inundated the valleys, sweeping before them household treasures and the produce of the fields.

"A comparative scarcity, then, will increase the demand for such supplies as the markets of the world can collect, and we may expect the average prices to be higher than last year. As a set-off, we have ample reserves of food for cattle, and should there be no return of the plague we shall find some compensation for the deficiency of cereals. At the worst there is no fear of real scarcity. French buyers may come to our markets, and purchase to their satisfaction and our profit; both nations may compete in the great corn-producing regions bordering on the Baltic and the Black Seas; but there will still be plenty for all.

"Thanks to our more rapid and perfect communication, we now seldom witness glut and disastrous lowness of price in one country or scarcity and famine prices in another. The supplies of the whole world are taken, and a fair average in value is the result, showing as the grand result a moderate uniformity in price and a fair regularity in supply. Even now an order can be flashed across the Atlantic through that little wire which is suspended in its rayless depths, and relief can be sent with a rapidity never before known from regions whose resources are practically inexhaustible. As to the future indeed, there is no room for the slightest anxiety. The dry weather of the last fortnight has enabled our farmers not only to save the last of their grain from ruin, but to make a good start towards next year's crop."

☞Two Wall street bulls, Mr. G. and Mr. H., had a dispute on the street, on Monday and they finally came to blows. Mr. H. was knocked into the gutter, and two mutual friends who interfered got served as mutual friends usually are under such circumstances. When Mr. H. picked himself up he called the attention of the assemblage by taking off his hat and crying: "Five hundred dollars reward to any one who will return me my diamond pin, lost in the *melee*." A small telegraph boy at his elbow called out in a squeaking voice: "Here it is, sir; come down with your soap!" "Come to my office, and get it," said Mr. H., and people walked off, meditating upon the adage about the "ill-wind."

☞A boy less than twelve years old, but with rascality and impudence beyond his age, called for and ate a stew at an oyster saloon in Portland a few days ago, and was walking out when the attendant reminded him that he had not paid for his repast. "Oh, no," said the lad, "and I've got no money." "Why did you not tell me that before you called for the stew?" "Oh," replied the boy with much nonchalance, "I tried that at Atwood's, but it wouldn't work"; and thereupon departed with great apparent satisfaction.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The New Commissioners Demand the Surrender of the Marshall's Office, &c. They are Refused Admittance—No Disturbances Have Occurred.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3—10 A. M.—The Sheriff is reported to be gathering a posse. The new commissioners are expected to make a formal demand, first, for the surrender of the station houses, books, &c. If they are refused they will then call upon the Sheriff to give them forcible possession. All is quiet so far. A very large force of police are at all the station houses and at the Marshal's office.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3—11.30 A. M.—The new commissioners appeared at the Marshal's office at half past ten o'clock. They were admitted by the guard within the enclosure and proceeded to the door of the office, where they were met by the clerk of the board, to whom they made their demand and requested to see the board.

This was refused, when they immediately retired, greeted as they passed through the large crowd gathered in front of the office with derisive laughter by some of the friends of the old board. They proceeded by way of Lexington street to the Sheriff's office, where it is presumed they will demand the aid of the Sheriff. Large crowds are gathered in the vicinity of the police office and court house, but all is yet quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—At noon the new commissioners, after spending an hour with their counsel at his office, got into a carriage leaving a document, understood to be a formal demand for the delivery of the office to their possession. They took a circuitous route, and after making a detour of about one mile to avoid the crowd, approached the Commissioner's office, where their appearance was the signal for tumultous demonstrations of disapproval by the now largely increased crowd. They were again admitted to the enclosure at the door of the office, were met by the Clerk of Commissioners, who received their document, telling them that the Commissioners would immediately consider the matter, and make their reply in writing.

Messrs. Valliant and Young then returned to their carriage amid mingled groans and hooting. The carriage drove off to the corner of North and Baltimore streets, to the Conservative headquarters, where they were received with loud cheering by the crowd gathered there.

It is now understood they are organizing a new force. Some five or six members of the old force resigned last night and reported to Messrs. Young and Valliant this morning. There are reports of an arrival of troops at Hannon's bridge on the Washington road, but the report cannot be verified. There is, of course, much excitement and deep feeling but so far no disturbance has occurred.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The documents furnished by the new commissioners was a formal demand for the surrender of the Station House and the Marshal's office, the Fire Alarm Telegraph and the Police force. All is quiet. Large crowds are gathering on the streets.

THE LATEST.

A BENCH WARRANT ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.—THE SHERIFF SUMMONED TO APPEAR BEFORE JUDGE BOND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3—2.15 P. M.

Judge Bond has issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Messrs. Young and Valliant. The Judge also summoned the Sheriff to appear before him, and inquired if it were true that he was summoning a posse. The Sheriff said yes he was doing so at the request of the new commissioners.

The Judge warned him to desist, and said if he did not obey he would forthwith cause his arrest.

A few officers have been sworn in by the new Police Commissioners, and are designated by white ribbons. It is expected that the old force will arrest them.

The expected Meteoric Shower in November—Interesting Scientific Speculations.

Professor Ferguson, of the National Observatory in Washington, is making arrangements to take scientific observations on the expected moteoric display in November next. The subject of meteors and shooting stars has engaged the attention of eminent astronomers within the last century to a greater extent than ever before; among them Professors Olmstead, Twining and Newton have written valuable papers in connection with it.

The appearance of shooting stars is quite common, but in the months of August and November of each year, they are seen in greater numbers, generally about the 10th of August and the 12th of November. The great Meteoric shower of 1799 seems to have drawn the attention of astronomers more particularly to this subject, and from that time to the recurrence of the meteoric shower in 1833, and up to the present day they have been endeavoring to refer the different phases and characteristics to the phenomenon to known laws, and to establish the exact anniversary of its appearance.

Thus far the more brilliant of these meteoric showers have occurred at intervals of thirty-three years; that of 1863 was especially distinguished by the immense number of moving meteors to be seen at once, and for the remarkable size and splendor of many of them. Among the many myriads of blazing meteors visible on that occasion, one was seen at several places on this continent. It was recognized by several observers by its extraordinary size and brillancy, as well as by the length of time its train remained visible, which was about ten minutes. The luminous train seemed to follow the meteor in a serpentine course, and finally disappeared in a vast nebulus cloud, many times larger than the moon, and which continued to move onward with a velocity greater than the clouds.

The meteoric displays of 1799 and 1833 were characterized by the fall of meteorites, which rushing towards the surface of the earth with a loud noise, penetrated beneath it several feet. The periodicity of these starry showers is not so definitely ascertained with regard to the day as to the year. They have occurred to a greater or less degree in the months of August and November, from 1833 to 1839, but the most remarkable of them have appeared on the 12th of November, or between that date and the 14th.

The next appearance of the meteoric phenomenon, therefore, is expected on or about the 12th of next month. The observations of the astronomers have demonstrated that the shooting stars are more numerous between midnight and sunrise, and the majority of them agree in fixing the radiant point—that point in which the lines described by the meteors in their lines center—in the constellation of Leo, limiting the arena of radiation to the immediate vicinity of Regulas in the neck of the lion. Others assign the radiant point to the constellation Orion.

The theory most generally accepted in accounting for the regular recurrence of meteoric showers is, that an unusual aggregation of these asteroids exists in the plane which is reached by the earth at that point of its orbit, and through which the earth is several hours in passing, although observations have not been sufficiently numerous to establish the exact period of the earth's arrival at this part of its orbit. During the flight of meteors in November 1833, much apprehension was manifiested from the fear that one or more of these asteroids would come into collision with the earth; but hitherto no disastrous consequences have ensued from this grand celestial display, and although there is some reason to believe that an event of this kind is possible, scientific men unite in the opinion that such a calamity is not within the bounds of probability.

A Steam Marine for the Gulf.

The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* speaks as follows of the need of a steam marine for the ports of the Gulf of Mexico:

"The Gulf of Mexico and the oceans on both sides of the continent, and each side of the equator, especially require the introduction of a steam marine. The strong currents of the Mississippi, the Amazon, and other South American rivers; the powerful set of the Gulf Stream, the calmness of the tropics and the steady prevalence of the trade winds, combine to constitute obstacles to the rapid and regular communication which modern commerce and intercommunication demand. Hence the organization of a steam marine adequate to conduct the vast trade of the Mississippi Valley with the tropical and intertropical regions is imperatively necessary. Where shall that commercial marine be organized? We answer without hesitation, in the Gulf ports of New Orleans and her sister cities. We ask the attention of our merchants especially to a most important and a most encouraging fact. The home of the sail vessel might be on the wide ocean. The ships of England might depart for Good Hope or Calcutta, and be absent in the carrying trade of the world for years. All ports in which they might refit were alike to them, and the facilities of refitment were simpler and universally accessible. They could sail wherever the water would float or the wind would blow. Assuming that sail vessels will be superseded in our seas by steamers to the extent stated, it is obvious that a different rule must prevail hereafter with regard to them. Steamships cannot carry any unnecessary coal cargo, and coal cannot be found at every port. The repair and reconstruction of impaired machinery requires an organized mechanical industry which can rarely be found in a seaport city of the Southern seas. It would be only justified where the aggregate steam tonnage is of established importance."

All this will come when the real emancipation of the South is concluded.

The Pork Packing Season.

The New Albany, (Ind.) *Ledger* of Tuesday last says of the condition and prospect of the coming hog slaughtering season around the falls of the Ohio, that, "not a single contract has been made either in New Albany, Louisville or Jeffersonville. There will be a large hog crop this season. There is an abundance of the best corn to feed them on, and for this reason feeders are not likely to crowd the market until their supply of corn is pretty well exhausted. It is believed that nearly four hundred thousand hogs will be slaughtered in the cities around the Falls during the packing season of 1866-67. There are no prices established, the views of packers being widely different as to what should or will be the opening rates. The price, it is believed, however, will be between six and a half and seven and a half cents. These figures are, however, the mere guesses of packers. The probabilities are that the opening price will be the same as at Cincinnati."

Important From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—A private letter received from the Mexican capital announces the defection of a regiment of Mexicans, organized with Austrian officers, who murdered all the latter, and went over to Parfiera Diaz, at Ojaca.

The Austrian band at the Capital has ceased to give its open air concerts, because of the riotous conduct of the populace.

The Emperor, by reason of the sickness and distress of mind as to the health of the Empress, has shut himself up in the Castle of Chapultepec. His early abdication was expected.

From New Orleans—Southern Radicals Leaving—Another Riot Anticipated.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: A number of radical Southerners, including Cutler, the leading spirit of the Convention of July 30, have left the city in expectation of a riot tomorrow. Cutler is the author of the report made in writing that the ex-rebels contemplate a massacre of the Northern residents to-morrow, and is very generally credited by everybody.

To-morrow, All-Saints' Day, will pass quietly, although the tombs of the dead will be ornamented by their friends.

LE PETIT JOURNAL has curious stories at times; this is one:—

Lately, a traveller passed in a carriage along the Avenue de Neuilly; the night was dark; all at once the horse stopped, and the traveller saw that the animal had met an obstacle. At the same moment a man raised himself from before the horse, uttering a cry. "Why don't you take care?" said the traveller. "Ah," cried the man, "you would do better, instead of hallooing to lend me your lantern." "What for?" "I had three hundred francs in gold on my person; my pocket has broken, and all is fallen on the street. It is a commission with which my master has entrusted me. If I do not find the money I am a ruined man." "It is not easy to find the pieces on such a night; have you none left?" "Yes, I have one." "Give it to me." The man hesitated. "Give it to me, it is as a means of recovering the others." The poor devil gave him his last coin. The traveller whistled; a magnificant Danish dog began to leap around him. "Here," said the traveller, putting the coin to the nose of the dog, "look." The intelligent creature sniffed a moment at the money, and then began to run about the road. Every minute he returned leaping, and deposited in the hand of his master a napoleon. In about twenty minutes the whole sum was recovered. The poor fellow who had got his money back turned full of thanks towards the traveller. who had now got into his carriage. "Ah, you are my preserver," said he, "tell me at least your name." "I have done nothing," said the traveller. "Your preserver is my dog; his name is Rabat Joie." And then, whipping his horses, he disappeared in the darkness.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture says the returns up to the first of August, verify in all essential particulars the statements respecting the crops contained in previous exhibits. Corn has suffered from early frosts and excessive rains, but the quantity of the crop is the largest ever chronicled. The yield of wheat will not vary much from 143,000,000 bushels, showing a small percentage of decrease, which is fully compensated by the comparatively superior quality of the grain. This is 10,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1859, and is within 5,000,000 of a product in proportion to the increased population. The diminution in the South is more apparent. The California wheat harvest is excessive. The yield of oats is extraordinary and the quality excellent. The indications point to an increase from 171,497,072 bushels in 1859, to 271,912,695 in 1866. It is the only crop in the South that maintains an equality with the last census exhibit. Here is less in quantity than in the previous year by from one to two tenths, but itis better in quality.

ST. PAUL.—The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Press* says the aggregate of freight received at St. Paul this year has been greater than ever before. During August and September, the quantity of Merchandise delivered at the St. Paul levee from La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, Dunleith and St. Louis was ten thousand one hundred tons! These figures are taken from the books of the transportation houses, and are rather under than over the mark.

GENERAL LOGAN ON COPPERHEADS.—The following is an interrogatory put by a Copperhead to General Logan during one of his speeches in Indiana, and the answer:

Cop—"A few years ago, when you was a Democrat, the Republicans called you "Dirty Work Logan;" are you doing the dirty work for the Republican party now?"

General Logan—"Yes, sir; I am skinning Copperheads, and it is the dirtiest work I ever did; but it has got to be done."

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CONFERENCE.—We learn from the Madison (Wisconsin) *Journal* of the 27th instant, that the United Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Conference of the United States is in session at that place under the presidency of Rev. V. Coren, of Iowa. It met on the 25th, and will adjourn on the 31st of October. There are about thirty ministers in attendance from different parts of the United States, but principally from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, where the bulk of the scandinavian population live.

THE IRISH EMIGRATION.—The emigration from the South of Ireland, partially suspended during the harvest, is reviving. The Cork *Examiner* remarks that "a considerable portion of the Emigration takes place through pre-paid tickets, the friends of parties in America paying their passage money there, and during the past month the number of pre-paid passages has greatly increased. This shows the great anxiety of the Irish in America to have their countrymen out there."

GOVERNOR ORR has authorized the *South Carolinian* to say that he is utterly and unequivocally opposed to the Constitutional Amendment, and will not recommend its adoption by the Legislature.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatio Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.
This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases o wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.
Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.
aratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by here friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marbla smoothness: and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists
July 20, 1861y

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at November term 1866, (19th day.)
Samuel Stayer vs. Chas. Madden.
F. D. Beegle vs. Daniel Wertz et al.
William Teda vs. David Wolf.
Bloody Run School Dist. vs. W. Prov. School D.
J. W. Beeler's adm. vs. Dr. B. F. Barry.
B. W. Garretson vs. J. W. Beeler, garnishee, &c.
Homer Neice vs. William Woy.
Gideon Ritechew vs. Adam W. Miller.
Jas. Madara et al vs. Abraham Eversole.
B. W. Garretson vs. George Widel.
Robinson Horton vs. G. W. Figard.
Aaron Hinsling vs. Israel Oppenheimer.
David Heidler vs. Hunt & Broad Top R. R.
Jacob Stocking vs. Sophia Lutzgazelle.
Certified October 22, 1866.
O. E. SHANNON,
Prothonotary.
October 26

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgage Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with an without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office
Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

SHERIFF'S SALES.

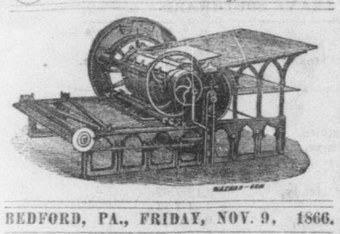
By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and plus. vend exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 17th day of November, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A M, the following real estate viz.

One tract of land containing 256 acres more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house, log stable and saw Mill thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mills' heirs, and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob. C. Boor.

Also, one lot of ground in the town of Woodbury, Bedford co., fronting about 66 feet on Dryhill street, extending back to an alley, with a log dwelling house, and kitchen attached and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Nicholas Hyssong on the east and Sam'l. J. Castner on the west and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Strock.

Also one tract of land in Colerain Township Bedford County, containing two hundred and thirty acres more or less, adjoining lands late of Peter M Cessna's heirs now Ellen Cessna, lands of Geo James' heirs, Wm Rose, Jno Cessna, Isaac and Geo Shafer, with about thirty acres cleared and under fence, with a double log house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of William

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1866.

THEFT.—Samuel Stahl, of the Bedford Hotel, had, one day last week, a new suit of clothes taken from his room by some unknown thief.

☞On next Sabbath at 10½ o clock A. M. Rev. A. R. Miller will commence, in the M. E. Church, in this place, a series of sermons on the Centenary of Methodism. The subject for Sabbath will be, *The Origin and Primitive features of Methodism.*

☞ We learn with pleasure that Eby, Morrison & Co. have their paper mill partly up again and that they expect it to be in running order by the first of January. These gentleman have been most singularly unfortunate, but with all their misfortunes they have manifested a spirit of enterprise that is most creditable.

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties ha become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861–2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs of all deceased soldiers of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, wil e promptly attenden to. tf.

☞A revival of religion has been in progress in the M. E. Church, in this place, during the last month. Up to this time, some thirty souls have been converted to God ; and others are still inquiring "What must we do to be saved."

INSTALLATION.—The Rev. A. R. C. Schenck, Pastor elect of the Presbyterian church of this place, will (D. V.) be installed on Sunday the 18th inst., by a committee of the Carlile Presbytery. Services to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the afternoon of the same day.

PAY UP! PAY UP!!—We are compelled to ask those indebted to us for subscriptions, advertising, job work, &c., to pay up, as we are very much in need of money. Court week will be an excellent time to discharge all such small obligations. Those not coming in themselves can send in the amount due us with their neighbors.

THE CORN CROP.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* states that, notwithstanding the contradictory reports about frost and floods, the corn crop will undoubtedly be a large one, although a small portion of it will be unsound. The general estimate of the aggregate corn crop of the United States for 1866 is over 1,050,000,000 bushels.

BURGLARY.—The Confectionary of George Mardorff was entered one night a week or two ago by breaking open a back window. The burglar appropriated a large number of nickel, a dollar or two of scrip and a twenty doliar bill on the Petroleum Bank. On last Saturday a negro named Barnes presented a twenty dollar bill, answering the description of the bill taken, at the Banking House of Reed & Schell, but before he could be arrested he fled the country.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—"A Travelled Parson" writes to an English paper: "In some parts of Germany every bottle containing poison is labelled with a death's head and cross bones, as black as printer's ink can paint them. Every parcel of poisonous medicine sent to the patient has a similar label over the address. Pray help me to urge upon our chemists and druggists the adoption of this very simple method, which is plainly within the comprehension of the dullest boy that ever handled a pestle and mortar."

RAISING RADISHES IN WINTER.—If it be required to get good radishes in winter during the severe cold, an old cask should be sawn into two, and one half of it filled with good earth. The radish seed, beginning to shoot, must be then sown in it, and the other half of the barrel put on the top of the full one, and then placed in the cellar. For watering, lukewarm water should be used. In the course of a few days the radishes will be fit to eat.

The following is a method for raising radishes early in the spring:

Let some good radish seed soak in water for twenty-four hours, then put them in a bag and expose to the sun. In the course of the day germination will commence. The seed must then be sown in a well-manured hot bed and watered from time to time with lukewarm water. By this treatment the radishes will in a very short time acquire a sufficient bulk, and be good to eat.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

A FIENDISH ACT BY A DEVIL INCARNATE.—The barn of Wm. J. Goshorn of Tell Township, Huntingdon county, was utterly consumed with all its contents on the morning of 22d inst., by being set fire to by a desperado named Joseph Matthews. Matthews, who resides in Blacklog Valley, approached the premises of Mr. Goshorn on the morning aforesaid, making demands of Mr. Goshorn which he refused to concede; whereupon Matthews entered the barn, and deliberately set fire to the hay; all the while holding Mr. Goshorn at bay from extinguishing the flames with rifle and pistols with which he was armed, until the fire had full sway. He then made for Shade Mountain across the fields of Mr. Goshorn, shooting and killing three of his horses to complete his fiendish deed. Matthews is still at large. One hundred dollars are offered for his arrest. The barn was a new one yet unfinished. No insurance.—*Shirleysburg Herald.*

☞A notable instance of the capacity of the colored man for civilization is found in the statement that the negro barber of the Ottawa House, Montreal, absconded last week, taking with him from $10,000 to $14,000 in borrowed money, $700 in jewelry, and $800 in clothing. He was traced into Vermont by one of his creditors, but the sharp thief's wife had taken another track with all the plunder in her possession.

A POLITICAL MEETING.

LETTER FROM PILGRIM.

Pilgrim does not profess to be a politician. He claims the privilege of doing justice to all, of loving every body and of standing upon his own platform. Having familiarized himself with the past history of our country, and with the manœuvreing of party tacticians for some years—the instincts of patriotism, of morality and of virtue, prompt him to be true to the flag of our country, and to affiliate with the men who adhere to the principles of democratic representative government as taught by our revolutionary fathers, and promulgated by Washington, Jefferson, the Adams, Webster, and the gallant Harry Clay in the palmy days which are past. Hence Pilgrim shrinks from *Secession, Treason* and *Rebel rule* as from the blighting simoom of the desert, or the death-distilling shades of the upas tree. Let not the readers of the INQUIRER be alarmed. It is not the writers object to bore them with a dull and prosy article upon the abstract questions of Government, State Rights, and Constitutional powers. He simply designs to relate an incident or two, and then take his staff and hasten on his pilgrimage. During the late canvas in the good old Keystone State, he chanced to be in a small village, not one hundred miles distant from the celebrated Bedford Springs. The dim twilight of a calm autumnal evening had spread its magic charm over valley and mountain. The usually quiet village was astir! "My Policy" men—a small division of the bread and-butter-brigade, were to have a meeting in the dingy dilapidated old school house on the out-skirts of the village. Pilgrim was caught in the motley stream of mingled humanity flowing toward the place of meeting. It seemed as though the Prince of Pandemonium had given holiday. *Oaths* and *imprecations burdened the very air.* Had any pure spirits been hovering round, they certainly spread their bright pinions, and soared away from that scene of darkness and of sin. Reaching the school house, he did not realize what he had anticipated, "A feast of reason, and a flow of soul." The *young orator might* possibly have done *better* with a better cause. He stated that the "*Negro was the issue,*" but beyond that point he ventured not. Pilgrim was satisfied that *party, not* patriotism, was his motive power. An exploring expedition on the coast of Africa, would doubtless be of advantage to his rising genius! The next speaker was a plain man, said to be from the county-town. He looked as though he had seen *better* days, and mingled in better society. In his opening remarks he informed the audience that he had formerly been an "old-line whig." We almost involuntary exclaimed, "*Poor sinner, he has fallen from grace,* and is in a backslidden state!" What a *sad sight* to see a former follower of the gallant Clay affiliating with the clan of political non-descripts, who stood *not* firmly by the flag of their country during the dark days of sorrow and trial. The inexperienced speaker soon encountered the ghost of Sambo. Nervousness succeeded—confusion was worse confounded, and the crest-fallen orator took his seat, apparently overwhelmed with an unpleasant consciousness of having made a *splendid failure.* Leaving the place, and passing through the swearing, bellowing crowds we inwardly said Alas! for "My Policy!" and resolved to stand by *Geary, Congress and the Union!*

Nov. 8, 1866. PILGRIM.

N. B. Pilgrim has just learned from the *Gazette,* the gratifying fact that a *literary* comet has made its appearance just above the horizon in the "New State of Southampton!" We bespeak for "HOMESPUN" a kind reception in—in refined circles. Proper allowance should be made for his *uncouthness.* He *may* improve by application. His *undue* nervousness is much to be regretted. As Southampton has no resident physician, we would suggest in his case, Rhubarb and mandrake, to be taken in small quantities, as occasion may require. Should symptoms of [illegible] intellectual effervescence manifest themselves, cold applications may be used to advantage. Prompted by pure sympathy, we give medical advice gratis.

P.

Cheering Facts for the Billious.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the pertinacious, remedial and restorative operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That genial corrective compels the organ to do its duty. It must secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears, if there is side ache or back-ache it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaints may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, a cure is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered, or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon, by persons of bilious habit.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented by Dr J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days of visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

[Nov. 2—1st. w.ea.mo.1yr.]

MARRIED

On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Woodberry, Bedford county, by the Rev. Thomas Barnhart, Rev. A. W. DECKER, of Woodberry Circuit of M. E. Church, and Miss SADIE A. JOHNSTON, daughter of Thomas Johnston.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. Peter, Mr. DANIEL BITE, to Miss MARY KNEE, both of Union township, Bedford county, Pa.

On Sabbath evening, Oct. 28, 1866, by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. JOHN WATKINS, of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., to Miss ELIZA BAREFOOT, daughter of Wm. Barefoot of St. Clair tp., Bedford county, Pa

On Thursday morning, Nov. 1, 1865, in Pleasantville, by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. ROBERT C. SMITH, to Miss SARAH ELLEN BLACKBURN, both of St. Clair township.

In New York city, on Tuesday, Oct. 16th, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Wm. Henry Benjamin, Major A. K. ARNOLD, U. S. A., to SYDA J., daughter of the late Wm. M. Benjamin.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. T. T. S. Richards, Mr. PETER M. BARTON, to Mrs. RACHEL WHITFIELD, all of Bedford county.

DIED.

At Bedford Forge, in Hopewell township, on Friday, Oct. 19th, JOHN DASHER, aged 53 yrs. 10 ms. and 25 dys.

Funeral sermon by Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, of Clarion county, Pa., from the 3d chapter, 20th verse of Revelations.

New Advertisements.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES.

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

T. R. GETTYS'

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery THREE DOORS WEST OF DR. HARRY'S DRUG STORE, where he is prepared to make

PICTURES of ANY SIZE

AND STYLE DESIRED, from the smallest Breast Pin size to Life Size. He also keeps a large assortment of FANCY CASES, POCKET ALBUMS, ALBUMS FOR THE CENTRE TABLE,

Gilt & Rosewood Frames,

GILT MOULDING AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING for frames, CORD AND TASSALS for hanging frames. He will also copy pictures from AMBROTYPES,

PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.,

and enlarge them to any size desired. Having all the late improvements in the art, and being engaged in the business longer than any other man in the county, he can assure his customers that he will make better work than can be had at any other establishment. He was the FIRST to introduce the Ambrotype, FIRST to introduce the Melainotype and Ferrotype, FIRST to introduce the Photograph, and he is the only one who can make

THE BEAUTIFUL ALBYTYPE,

or PORCELAIN PICTURES, of recent discovery. TERMS:

Twenty-five per cent. Less

than any other place in the county.

Nov. 9-3ms. T. R. GETTYS.

JUST OUT—SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE

HERALD OF HEALTH

FOR NOVEMBER CONTAINS:

The Snow Fall, (Poetry)	Geo. W. Bungay.
Alcoholic Liquors and Drugs,	Horace Greeley.
An Essay on Teeth,	By a Dentist.
Health of Girls,	Dr. J. H. Hanaford.
A Plea for Little Children, (Poetry)	M. M. H.
The Cry for Rest,	Rev. O. H. Frethingham.
Country Nuisances,	A. L. Wood, M. D.
Healthful Agency of Trees,	Mrs Mary Treat.
Notes from the Country.	
Home Influence.	
Peaceful Nature, (Poetry)	Tilden.
A New Era in the Hygiene of Disinfection—	—Prof. Rufus King Browne.
Monuments.	
Unity of the Human Species.	
Dash the Wine Cup Away,	Wm. H. Burleigh
Amusements,	Henry Ward Beecher.
The Effects of Medicines,	E. P. Miller, M. D.
A Natural Life,	M. L. Holbrook, M. D.
Student's Dress at Antioch College,	—Mrs. S. W. Dodds.

Notes for the Month, by M. L. Holbrook, M. D., Cooking, a Fine Art—Routine—Miss Dr. Walker on Tobacco, etc.—Scripture Wine—A Wonderful Old Lady.

Home-Treatment of Lead Colic.

Answers to Correspondents—Colds, Coughs and Deafness—Natural Laws—Weak Spine and Lungs—Flatulence—Sleep Alone—Sick Headache—Two Meals—Vinegar—Fresh Butter—Suicide—How to Grow Beautiful—Stooping Necks—Alcoholic Medication—Retiring and Rising—Children Sleeping.

Healthy Spices and condiments.

$2 per annum; 20 cents a number.

MILLER, WOOD & CO, 15 Laight Street, New York: American News Co., General Agents.

Nov 9,-tf

M. C. FETTERLY,

Has just received a splendid lot of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Morinoes, Alpacas, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth,

CLOAKS and FURS,

Shawls, Skeletons, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Capes, &c. A handsome assortment of Embroidery, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of notions, and a handsome assortment of toys. Her stock consists of every article kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors she respectfully asks a continuance of the public patronage.

Nov. 9-3m.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.

An examination of Teachers for Southampton, will be held at Chaneysville, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1866. H. W. FISHER,

Nov. 9,'1865. County Superintendent.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS—

Drawn for November Term, 3d Monday, 19th day, A. D. 1866.—James C. Devore, Foreman; Jno. F. Lowry, Samuel Bollinger, Joseph H. Diehl, William Keyser, Michael Ott, George Steel. B. F. Williams, A. C. James, J. S. Messersmith, John Daaher, Daniel Miller, Daniel Cypher, Joseph F. Beegle, Jacob Feichtner, Robert Steckman, Thos. Hughes, Amos Robinett, Adam Oster, William Kinsey, Bartley Hughes, Jeremiah Gordon, John T. Shirley, Geo. S. Potter.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1866.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Com'rs.

Attest:
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

Daniel Stoler, Jacob Beckley, William Adams, Edward Fockler, David Walter, William Gorsuch, Saml. M. Boor, Philip Cuppet, William S. Fluck, Israel M. Bennet, Reuben Colvin, David Lybarger, Elias Nycum Thomas M. Lynch, John Grove, Simon Gump, Alex. Davis, D. Eichelberger, Asa Williams, Nathan Robinson, Joseph Dull, Jesse Wright, J. R. O'Neal, Samuel Shaffer, H. J. Brunner, J. W. Knipple, H. B. Meyers, B. B. Steckman, F. G. Price, John Reilly, Jr., Joseph Replogle, Jacob Koons, Capt. John Stuckey, Eph. Foster, Isaac Kensinger, Jacob Brenneman, Thos. E. Miller.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1866.

ISAAC KENLINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Com'rs.

Attest:
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. oct26 '66.

COURT PROCLAMATON.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Third Monday of November (being the 19th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 26th of October in the year of our Lord, 1866.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct 26 10, 1866.

"UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST SUSTAINED WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant,* (Baltimore)

The most popular Magazine in the world—*New York Observer*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellencies of Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies, in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people: and the popularity it has acquired is merited Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the many monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best feature of the daily journal It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London*

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1867.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year..... $4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-three Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

☞ Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 24 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov 2, 1866 FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

"A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."

"THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

splendidly illustrated.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION."—*New York Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes *the best illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household"—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation"—*Philadelphia Press.*

"The best of its class in America"—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1867.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a Show-Bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's Post office.*

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year..... $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, is neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising nine volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume X. ready January 1st, 1867.

☞ Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

October 26

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some articles below.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY

Has just returned from the East with a fine assortment of

FANCY AND MILLENERY GOODS,

and has now opened, a variety of handsome Winter Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., of the very latest style Also, a variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS

French Merino, Plaids, Wool Delaines, Alpacas, Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Calico, Muslin, Flannels, Opera and Plaid Flannels, Cloths for Coats and Sacks,

Ladies' & Children's Furs,

Coats, Cloaks, Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Woolen Hoods, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kidd Gloves, Ladies' Buckskin Gauntletts, Cloth and Fleece-Lined Gloves

For Ladies and Children, Black Lace Veils, Beradge and Grenadine for Veils, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Eureka Hair Restorative, also, Mrs. Hill's Restorative,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Wigans, Buttons, all kinds of Toys; also, the very best made, and finest Ladies' and Children's Shoes that can be bought in Philadelphia. She is determined to sell her goods and do her work as

Cheap as the Cheapest.

She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her goods, as she feels satisfied that they will recommend them selves, in quality and price to refined taste and good judgment.

Nov 2—3ms

MRS. V. E. TATE & M. A. REA.

Mrs. Tate has returned from the City with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
VELVETS, SILKS,
RIBBONS,

and every thing belonging to a

Millinery Establishment.

We desire to call your attention to our

FALL STOCK

OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings

of my own selection, such as Ornaments, Buttons, Quipure and Cleeny Laces, Coras, Tassels, Fringes, Velvets, Ribbons, Belting and Trimmings generally. Mrs. Tate & Miss Rea flatter themselves that their late novelties will not be surpassed by any, having given their personal attention to all the branches of their department. The acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the purchase, extended to them renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured while in Philadelphia a FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKER who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and basting done promptly.

Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making must apply immediately; a fine opportunity is given them.

Oct. 19.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer

BARGAINS

in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the

LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

When credit is given in all cases, after

SIX MONTHS'

interest will be charged in the account.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct 26 1866

TAKE YOUR CHOICE!

We will send by Express or otherwise as ordered securely packed, a $55 SEWING MACHINE either Wheeler & Wilson, or Grover & Baker, to any person sending us, *before the first of January next,* the names of SIXTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

with the money ($56) for one year in advance.

☞ On and after January 1st, 1857, we shall require EIGHTEEN new subscribers ($63).

We have sent away as premiums nearly

THREE HUNDRED

of these machines, and they give universal satisfaction. The New subscribers may be from one, or from various places.

Send the names as fast as you obtain them, with the money *by Check, draft, or Post Office order.* Sample copies and Circulars sent free.

TERMS $3.50 a year in advance.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co.,
37 Park Row, New York.

Oct. 17, '66-3t.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 305 Race treet,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

LAST NOTICE.

My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately.

Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts on or befor August 15th, 1866, must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money.

Respectfully. WM. HARTLEY.

July 13.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Was stolen from St. Marks Lutheran Church, in Friends Cove, on Wednesday, 26th ult., a large Bible, Hymn Book, Table Cover, Lounge Cover and Trimmings, Pitcher, two Tumblers, &c. The above reward will be paid for the thief and return of the articles, or twenty dollars for the return of the articles above mentioned.

WM. S. BEEGLE.
Oct5:3t JOHN H. SHAFER.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS

BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2 1866

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county the subscribers will offer at Public Sale on the premises in Union township, Bedford county, on

FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1866.

at ten o'clock A. M., all that tract of land late the property of John Ake, Esq, dec'd., known as the Grundy Ake place and containing

277 Acres & 32 Perches,

adjoining lands of Jacob Oster, Frederick Oster, John H. Bowser, Jacob Kauffman and others, with one hundred and fifty acres cleared and under fence and with a LOG HOUSE, log barn, three tenant houses and other buildings thereon. This tract will be sold in two or more parts or together to suit purchasers.

On the same day at two o'clock P. M., on the premises one other tract of land late the property of said John Ake. dec'd., in Union township, containing

124 Acres & 88 Perches,

about eighty acres of which are cleared and under fence with a LOG HOUSE and kitchen attached, double log barn, spring house and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Andrew Mowry, Paul Mock, Adam Ickes, William Berkheimer and Wm. Wertz.

ALSO.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 17, 1866.

at the house of Peter Amick in St. Clairsville, at ten o'clock A. M., a tract of mountain land containing

433 Acres & 110 Perches,

in Union and St. Clair townships, on Dunning's mountain, adjoining lands of Wm. Sill, Thomas Wenklin, James Lubman and others.

☞ TERMS: One-third at confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments without interest to be secured by Judgment bonds.

JOHN. T. AKE,
ABM. H. HULL,

Administrators of the Estate of John Ake, deceased

Oct. 17.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate.

JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, A D 1866

at ten o'clock, A M, all that tract of land, late the property of John W. Beeler, deceased, containing

279 & 1-4 ACRES,

adjoining lands of William Piper, John Burger, David Piper, James Piper, and others, and one hundred and fifty acres cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a substantial

Two Story Frame House,

frame BANK BARN, tenant house, and other buildings.

There is some good meadow land, and facilities for making more; also a large orthard of choice fruit. This tract of land lies within half a mile of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, contains valuable IRON ORE, and offers superior inducements to purchasers.

Terms CASH at confirmation of sale.

J W LINGENFELTER,
Administrator of John W Beeler, deceased.

October 26

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, in the village of RAINSBURG, on

SATURDAY, Nov. 24, '66.

A VALUABLE TANNERY, containing 22 Vats, 2 Leaches, 2 Limes, 2 Bates, 2 Pools, with a Beam Shop, 30 by 30, a

FINISHING SHOP,

22 by 30, a Bark Shed, 20 by 50.

The Tannery is situated in a Fine Bark Country and is, therefore, a VERY DESIRA BLE LOCATION.

If the Tannery is not sold on the day above mentioned, it will be offered for rent.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Nov.2-3t. A. C. JAMES.

A SPLENDID LITTLE

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer the farm upon which John Cook resides, in West Providence township, containing 122 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, log barn, blacksmith shop and other necessary outbuildings, water, fruit, &c. This farm lies on the river bottom and is certainly one of the finest opportunities to possess a neat home offered to the public for some time. For terms apply to JOHN COOK, on the premises, or

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
sep28:tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford Pa.

ELIAS ROUSE } In the Court of Common Pleas
vs. } for the county of Bedford No. 47,
ELIZA ROUSE } Feb. term 1866, Alias subpoena for Divorce:

And now to wit: September 3rd, 1866, the Court on motion of E. M. Alsip, Esq. Attorney for the above named Elias Rouse, the above named libellant, grant a rule on the above named Eliza Rouse the respondent in the above case to show cause why a Divorce is a vinculo matrimoni should not be decreed.

The said Rule returnable on Monday the 19th day of Noxember, 1866 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. E. SHANNON,
Prothonatory.

Attest JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bedford, Oct. 17, 1866.

SAME } No. 47, Feb. term, 1866, Alias Subpoe-
VS. } na in libel for Divorce issued to Septem-
SAME. } ber term, 1866, &c., September 3rd, 1865. On motion, John T. Keagy was appointed commissioner to take testimony, find facts and make return to said Court at next term, Nov. 19, 1866.

To Eliza Rouse and all parties interested:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner appointed as above stated will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Friday, the 16th of November, 1866, when and where you may attend if you think proper. JOHN T. KEAGY,

October, 19, 4t. Commissioner.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will, &c., of A. Kerns dec'd., to and amongst those entitled to the same, and to report an account between the Executor and each of the legatees, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
Oct. 17. Auditor.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

The heirs and legal representatives of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, dec'd. viz: Abraham S. Bennett, of Allegheny county, Md.; Mary S., intermarried with Christopher Walter, residing in Iowa; Charles S. Bennett; George S. Bennett, Daniel S. Bennett, Jemima, Mazey, Rebecca Ann, and Atsey Leazure, children of Barbara Leazure, dec'd; Artemas S. Bennet, and Tacey Bennett, are hereby notified, that, by virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford co., I will proceed to execute said writ by holding an inquisition on the real estate of said dec'd at his late residence in Southampton township, aforesaid, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, next, when and where you may attend if you think proper. JOHN ALDSTADT.

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH

Pattonsville April 17:tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county to make a legal distribution of the Estate of Jonathan Cessna, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased, there being a balance yet remaing in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., Executor &c., of said Estate, would respectfully give notice that he will attend to said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Monday the 12th day of November next, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
Oct. 19, '66-4t. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of JACOB YONT, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on

Farm, Garden & Household.

FARM CAPITAL.

There is no mistake more common or more injurious than that of supposing the more land a man holds the greater must be his profits, for profits do not arise from the land itself, but from the *manner of using it*. The best soil may be made unproductive by bad management, and the worst may be rendered more profitable by the opposite course; but without sufficient capital no land can be properly cultivated. At the same time there is nothing to which capital can be applied with greater certainty of a fair return for a liberal expenditure when correctly employed, than in land.

In fact, assuming that the expenditure be directed with judgment, it will be found that the profits upon the outlay increase in more than a proportionate degree to its amount; thus, supposing that twenty-five dollars to be the lowest and fifty the highest sum that can be employed in the common culture of the same acre of land, it is more than probable that if twenty-five dollars would return at the rate of ten per cent., the fifty dollars would yield twenty per cent., or an intermediate sum in the same ratio. Admitting this to be true, and no experienced agriculturist will doubt it, it follows that a capital of five thousand dollars expended in the cultivation of two hundred acres will only yield a profit of five hundred, while if it were applied to one hundred acres it would produce one thousand dollars; therefore it is evident that his profit would be increased by diminishing the quantity of his land.

Many a man has been ruined by a large farm who might have acquired a competency on one with half the number of acres. Most farmers are anxious for large plantations, and many are thus betrayed into the error of attempting to work a greater quantity of ground than they have the means of managing to advantage. Some in the delusive hope of aquiring these means by future savings, others from the vanity of holding more land than their neighbors: hence arise a deficiency of stock, imperfect tillage, and scanty crops, with all the train of rent in arrear, wages ill paid, and debts unsatisfied, and final ruin.

He who prudently commences with only such a number of acres as he has power of cultivating with proper effect, is certain of raising the full return from the soil: and his engagements being in accordance with his means, he enjoys present ease of mind, and lays the surest foundation for future prosperity.

It therefore behooves a man to weigh well the charges with his means, and never allow himself to be seduced by any ideal prospect of gain into the impurdence of entering upon a larger farm than his property will enable him to manage with the spirit necessary to insure success. Truly did Judge Buel say that "large farms are the curse of our country," and perhaps no one had better experience from which to draw such an expression.

If a farmer has one hundred acres it would be much better for him to put the price of another hundred on it than to buy one hundred more and make the same labor produce double the crops, and not have double labor for double crops as is usually the case with us.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE SWEETNESS OF FERMENTED BREAD.

The little cavities in a loaf of Bread, which gives it its spongy character, and makes it light, are formed by the expansion of little bubbles of carbonic acid gas; there are three different methods by which these little masses of carbonic acid are mingled with the dough.

In making what is called aerated bread, the carbonic acid is obtained by any economical process, and is then mechanically mixed with the dough by agitating the two together in an air-tight vessel. On being placed in a hot oven the bubbles of gas expand, and puff the dough into a spongy mass.

Soda biscuit are raised by setting free carbonic acid from bicarbonate of soda. This salt is composed of soda, carbonic acid, and water, and if it be brought in contact with tartaric acid, the soda leaves the carbonic acid to combine with the tartaric, and the carbonic acid is set free in the form of gas. Advantage is taken of these affinities to distribute carbonic acid gas in minute masses through the dough. Tartaric acid is first thoroughly incorporated with the dough, and then bicarbonate of soda is added and also thoroughly mixed with the mass. The tartrate of soda, formed by the combination of tartaric acid and soda, of course remains in the dough, and is taken into the stomach with the bread.

In fermented bread the carbonic acid is obtained from the flour. All grain contains starch, and by proper treatment starch may be converted into grape sugar, which in its turn may be changed into carbonic acid and alchohol. Both of these changes are effected by fermentation. Panic fermentation is simply the growth of yeast. Yeast is a microscopic plant, and when emerced in a proper liquid and subjected to the proper temperature, it propagates and grows with great rapidity. When it grows in contact with moistened starch it converts the starch first into sugar, and then the sugar into carbonic acid and alcohol. The sweetness of fermented bread is doubtless due to the circumstance that a portion of the sugar formed from the starch remains in the bread without being changed into carbonic acid and alcohol. —*Scientific American.*

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFCE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

Wm. [illegible] SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds this m[illegible] best parchment paper, for sale at the five years.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Second Division, Bedford County, 16th Collection District, Penn'a.

NOTICE.—The annual assessment for this district having been completed, all residents of the above Division, who have been assessed, and are liable for taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Slaughtered Cattle, Manufacturers' Licenses, or any article or occupation specified in the excise law, are required to make payment at the POST OFFICE, in Bedford, on or before the 2d day of October.

PENALTIES.—"All persons who fail to pay their taxes, at the date above specified will be notified by mail, and a fee of Twenty Cents will be added for such notice, and if the tax be not paid within TEN DAYS from date of said notice, then a *Penalty of ten per centum will be added*, and a warrant will be issued collecting the tax and penalty with heavy costs.

All persons who shall fail in like manner to take out their licenses, on or before the day above designated, will incur a penalty of *three times the amount* of said license, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

Nothing but Government funds will be received.
J. K. BOWLES, Dep'y Col.
2d Division, 16th Dist. Pa.
Collector's Office, Bedford, Sept. 21, 1866.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety. Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
july28,'65,1yr.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.
sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens
Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to Kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

WANTED—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All owing us over six months are respectfully requested to pay up. A certain class, who imagine we can do without money, will be waited upon by the proper officer after the 1st day of september, 1866.
aug3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A STRAY STEER came to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Bedford county, on or about the last of May, 1866, A RED STEER, three years old, both ears cropped and both slit; no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away. JOHN M. SMITH.
Aug31:3t

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in this line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20, '65.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa.
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

A. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"
NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Size of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHIL'A.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other! CAUTION,—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.
sep7:4m

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes, Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

108. MASONIC BLOCK, 108.
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.
July 13, 1866:1y

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accomodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

OYES! O YES!
The subscriber having taken out Auction License, tenders his professional services to all those who desire and Auctioneer. Address him at Six Mile Run, Bedford county, Pa.
GEORGE W. FIGARD.
Aug. 3,

A TELLING FACT.
The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.
The Time has come to Buy.
$20,000 WORTH
to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP
SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, F I S H, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.
May 11:3m.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS
has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES
CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,
PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.
WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
of goods usually found in a
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE
Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.
June 1, 1866.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimeres, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for pants. A selection of
TAILOR TRIMMINGS.
Also a choice assortment of Fur, Castor and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row.
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!
Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th. Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 22. Claim Agents.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1865, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

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jan12:1y

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LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	P.M	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Markiesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8